

## TWO SEPARATE FORCES WORKING FOR CREATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

*Differ as a Method of Enforcing Findings of the League --- Peace Missions Dissatisfied With Number of Delegates Allowed.*

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Jan. 15.—With resumption today of the meetings preliminary to a peace conference it is apparent that the movement to create a league of nations is being carried out by two forces having the same object, but differing as to the means of making it effective.

One of these represents the contention that the decisions of the league must be backed up by its combined physical force, while the other represents the view that its findings can be enforced without the aid of the common world as a police force.

While the appointment of the delegates to the peace congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the supreme council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press.

The Serbians and the Belgians are notably dissatisfied with giving three delegates to Brazil, while they only are permitted two each.

## THIRTY STATES HAVE RATIFIED PRO-AMENDMENT

(By Associated Press)  
Chicago, Jan. 15.—Thirty state legislatures have ratified the federal amendment providing for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, and final action is set for today in four more of the states.

Eighteen states have taken no action on the matter so far. Six additional states are required to make up the three-fourths majority required to ratify.

## ENGLISH ARMY FEEDS ENEMY'S WOMEN FOLK

(By Associated Press)  
Vienna, Jan. 15.—A small body of British troops arrived here today conveying a train load of foodstuffs, a present from the British army in Italy to the women and children of Vienna.

## KOREA PROTESTS.

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, Jan. 15.—Resolutions protesting against the annexation of Korea by Japan, and asking President Wilson, and the American peace delegates to apply the principles of the league of nations to the Korean situation, were introduced today in the U. S. House of Representatives.

## MEXICAN BOLSHEVIKIS URGE KILLING THE RICH

(By Associated Press)  
El Paso, Jan. 15.—Hand bills, printed in Spanish, and signed Mexican bolsheviks, was distributed here today, urging the death of Carranza, Villa, Felix Diaz, Estaban Cantu, governor of Lower California, and all other political leaders, and rich men of Mexico.

## COL. HOUSE SICK.

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Jan. 15.—Col. House is still in bed with a slight attack of indigestion, but is better and will be out in a few days, according to the statement given to the Associated Press today by Gordon Auchincloss, son in law of Col. House.

## WILSON HOPES TO RETURN TO THE U. S. BY WAY OF ENGLAND

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Jan. 15.—President Wilson may visit England on his way back to the United States next month, but it will not be to confer with the statesmen there. He hopes to be able to sail for America from a British port, probably, Queenstown, and have an opportunity to inspect the base of the American flotilla which did such remarkable work in the anti-submarine warfare.

## SOVIET RUSSIA IS GONE UNLESS HELPED

(By Associated Press)  
Russia, Jan. 15.—Russia, that is soviet Russia, will revert to absolute barbarism within three years if assistance is not offered from the outside," says a British officer who recently escaped from Russia. To the correspondent of the Associated Press he added:

"Men and women of the better classes who have lived through the first year of bolshevism are donning peasant garb in self-defense and dropping into the dull, monotonous village life. There's nothing else for them to do. Russia will soon be as primitive as the Congo if allowed to drift along under bolshevik control. It is hopeless to expect leadership in Russia which will save the country from reversion to mediocrity. The bolshevik leaders are not strong. Opposition leaders are so weak that Lenin and his associates seem strong by comparison. They are merely better organized than any other group."

## TEXAS LEGISLATURE TO DISCUSS LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROBLEM

(By Associated Press)  
Austin, Jan. 15.—The endorsement of Wilson's fourteen fundamental points as a basis for world peace, and particularly the two points providing for a league of nations, and for the freedom of the seas was brought up in the house after roll call today by a concurrent resolution by Representative Fly of Gonzales and others.

Motion to refer resolution to committee on foreign relations was lost and debate on the resolution began.

Former Senator Marshall Hicks of San Antonio is here as attorney for Archie Parr, contestee in the contest for the seat in the 23rd senatorial district. Claude Pollard and Walter J. Crawford of Houston are present as attorneys for D. W. Glasscock, contestee in the case. Both sides are ready to go into the case and some rich testimonies are promised showing election methods in the extreme southwestern portion of the state. Crawford was Governor Hobbs's campaign manager last summer.

The contest will come before the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Governor Hobbs has been given a copy of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to make Texas dry forever. The committee which prepared it consisted of Judge John C. Townes, chairman; T. H. Ball of Houston, R. H. Kirby of Austin, Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston, Judge N. A. Stedman of Austin, M. M. Crane of Dallas and Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis. The committee was appointed by the pro conference held in Austin in early December.

The amendment will prohibit the manufacture, sale, barter, transportation and exchange of intoxicating liquors in this state. Mr. Crane was asked if it would also prohibit the "gift and possession" of intoxicants that having been a controversial question before the conference and he replied: "I am under obligation not to divulge anything pertaining to the matter." However, it was learned from an unquestioned source that the amendment does not include an inhibition against the gift and possession of intoxicating liquor.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

(By Associated Press)  
Austin, Jan. 15.—A woman's suffrage joint resolution was introduced in the senate today by Senator Dean and nineteen others. It was referred to the committee on constitutional amendments.

## MOLASSES EXPLODE.

(By Associated Press)  
Boston, Jan. 15.—At least ten persons are known to have been killed by an explosion of a storage tank of molasses in the freight yards near Cops Wharf, off Commercial street today. The explosion demolished several buildings, blew a freight car off the track, and killed about a dozen horses.

## PERU STRIKE CONTROLLED.

(By Associated Press)  
Lima, Jan. 15.—The situation brought about here by the declaration of a general strike Monday has improved and the authorities today are in control of the city. It is reported a dozen strike leaders have been arrested, and it is believed the backbone of the strike has been broken.

## BOLSHEVIKIS ARE WORKING FOR WORLD WIDE REVOLUTION

(By Associated Press)  
Archangel, Jan. 15.—Tales of horrors within the territory controlled by the bolshevik government are brought here almost daily by some adventurous Russian, often a young officer who has made his way through the bolshevik lines. These stories are published in the Archangel newspapers under the headline, "The Russian Nightmare."

Two of the members of the Archangel city duma who recently returned from Moscow, Russia, where they had been taken under arrest, quoted Nikolai Lenin, the bolshevik premier as saying: "Our days are numbered. We know that, but, in leaving the power, we will shut the doors in a way to make Europe shudder."

One of the Archangel papers says that the record of the "Central All-Russian Investigating commission is one of tortures and horrors. Arrested people," it adds, "disappear by groups. Agents of the German general staff are working in the commission. People are shot in the building of the commission itself and in groups of 20 to 30 at a time. Those who come in order to inquire about arrested relatives are themselves arrested and disappear. Only those who can afford to pay a large sum of money are liberated. For 30,000 or 50,000 rubles one can save his life. Trotsky, formerly foreign minister, has lost all sympathizers among the working men, but Lenin still has great success in some places."

One bolshevik member of the central soviet, Comrade Zinovieff, is quoted as saying in a speech: "If you come to Petrograd you will see the bourgeoisie paving the court of Smolny institute, unloading the ships on the Neva and cleaning the barracks. Winter clothes are being requisitioned in Petrograd. The bourgeoisie fur coats will not exactly fit the Red Guards but they will patiently bear this inconvenience. On the Ural front we have already distributed among the Red Guards 600 suits and overcoats belonging to the Romanoffs. The bourgeoisie must disappear in a socialist state. If we go on steadily we will soon teach the Russian bourgeoisie what it ought to be and after that the bourgeoisie of the world."

Another speaker at the soviet government, Bukharin, is quoted as saying that Germany and Austria no longer were dangerous to bolshevism but that the main danger now lay with England and America. "We must support the revolution in the Central Empire and we have decided to sacrifice our blood and our bread to the German proletariat."

Other refugees here report that the bolsheviks openly confess that their hopes of maintaining power are very weak and that their only hope is a world-wide revolution.

## COMPEERS OPPOSES ARBITRATION THAT IS COMPULSORY

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, Jan. 15.—Organized labor's unqualified opposition to any legislation, favoring of compulsory arbitration, was voiced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the senate committee on education and labor on Friday, when the committee opened its hearings on the administration labor reconstruction bill.

"There are several proposals in this bill," said Mr. Gompers, "which are repugnant to the very spirit of freedom. We must rid ourselves of speculative theories and outline a practical peace of constructive legislation."

"Within the last ten years, New Zealand, the home of compulsory arbitration, has admitted the failure of compulsory arbitration and recognized the right of the workers to strike."

"Gentlemen, hide it behind any phraseology you will, when the law and the government of the country tells the worker 'you cannot leave this work,' that moment you have put the shackles upon him."

"Inconvenience of strikes to the people," continued Mr. Gompers, "is of less moment than freedom."

Mr. Gompers declared that the one state in the country that had passed compulsory arbitration—Colorado—had been in a turmoil almost ever since, until, in fact, the workers took the law in their own hands and, as he put it, "simply struck."

"We are facing perhaps a condition," he said, "where there will be thousands and thousands out of employment this winter," adding that "organized labor is not going to take kindly to standing in line again for a piece of bread and a cup of coffee."

Mr. Gompers said that Congress could help by not allowing a fast demobilization of the army to compete with the present labor of the country and taking the department of labor's conciliation branch more seriously. "I should not say seriously," he added, "but congress does take the department of labor suspiciously."

W. S. Kenyon, senator from Iowa, interrupted to admit that it had been extremely difficult to obtain appropriations last year from congress for the labor department.

Continuing his argument against legislation to prevent strikes, Mr. Gompers said:

"There is a growing feeling among labor men and those who have given the subject intelligent thought that there is a new concept of the relations between man and man and nation and nation. The attempt by law to prevent strikes will be futile."

The American labor movement is constructed in rebuttal of the idea that legislation to prevent strikes was necessary, he said, adding that this movement has hope of the growing sentiment in favor of voluntary arbitration.

## COUNTY ATTORNEY OF HOOD COUNTY WOMAN

(By Associated Press)  
Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—When a stenographer in the attorney general's department heard "Nellie G. Robertson, county attorney of Hood County," she had the dictator repeat the phrase. But she heard correctly the first time, for Miss Nellie G. Robertson is the first woman to become county attorney in Texas, according to records.

It has been ruled that women may hold county offices.

## PROPOSAL TO FORM ANOTHER REPUBLIC

(By Associated Press)  
Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—The government of Brunswick has issued a proclamation proposing the formation of a Central North German Federal republic with a preliminary constitution resembling that of Switzerland. Soldiers and workmen's councils in the various districts are asked to pass upon this question.

## TRYING TO SETTLE BEAUMONT TROUBLE

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made today that the department of labor had sent a commissioner to adjust the dispute between the contract machine shops in Beaumont, Texas, and the machinists.

## FRANCE IS TO WORK GERMAN PRISONERS IN DEVASTATED AREA

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Jan. 15.—The German war prisoners henceforth should be employed in reconstruction work within the liberated districts.

The measures adopted provides that a minimum of 200,000 prisoners will be working in the devastated regions by March 20.

## TEXAS LEGISLATURE MAY MAKE NUMBER OF RADICAL CHANGES

(By Associated Press)  
Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—Should the legislature adopt the recommendations of the legislative investigating committee as to the "legislative department" of the state government, there will be a number of radical changes from the system or lack of system which, it is said, has prevailed in previous sessions. The committee, after proper investigation, finds "a lack of proper system of bookkeeping, the printing of more journals than are used, the payment of excessive prices for material and the employment in the senate of a mailing clerk and assistants that are deemed unnecessary." The committee would also confine the disbursement of postage stamps only to members of both houses.

## DOCTORS CHARGED WITH PROFITEERING

(By Associated Press)  
Cleveland, Jan. 15.—The Ohio state board of medical registration and examination is to inquire into charges of profiteering by certain Cleveland physicians during the past two months. Dr. L. E. Siemon of Cleveland, member of the board, has just announced.

This inquiry into charges that physicians and nurses have taken advantage of the recent demands upon them and the absence of other physicians in military service to make exorbitant charges for professional work, will be made at a meeting of the board, to be held in this city early in January.

The state board's action against profiteering physicians follows an investigation already opened by the Cleveland academy of medicine. The resolution was introduced by Dr. J. E. Tuckerman, vice-president of the academy, well known in public life in Cleveland, as well as in his profession. Dr. Tuckerman says he believes it to be the duty of the profession to sift to the bottom the reports regarding profiteering by physicians and nurses.

## COTTON IN MOROCCO.

Tetuan, Jan. 15.—Experiments have been carried on by a Spaniard in the plain of Rio Martin with a view to determining the suitability of the climate in that region for growing cotton. The types of cotton used were brought from Louisiana, Egypt, and Gomera. The results of the experiments are considered satisfactory, the best yields having been obtained from the Louisiana plant. The experimenter is of the opinion that there is a great future for cotton in Morocco.

## NUECES COUNTY ASKED TO MAKE ROAD SURVEY

(By Associated Press)  
Corpus Christi, Tex., Jan. 15.—As a preliminary before voting bonds the county commissioners have been asked to have surveys made for bettering the roads in this, Nueces county and make arrangements for federal aid.

## TWO AND QUARTER MILLIONS WORTH OF FOOD FOR POLAND

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, Jan. 15.—The first food relief for Poland to go forward from the United States in four and one-half years will be taken soon from New York by the American steamer, westward, which is loading with a 7000 ton cargo, costing \$2,225,000, paid for by contributions from Polish and Jewish organizations of this country.

## THE WEATHER

Tonight, cloudy, somewhat colder, probably freezing.  
Thursday generally fair.

## Starving Thousands In Petrograd Beg Soviet Troops to Shoot Them

(By Associated Press)  
Stockholm, Jan. 15.—Hunger riots occurred at Petrograd Saturday and Sunday, according to advices just received here. Ten thousand people paraded through the streets, shouting for bread while soviet troops fired into the crowds.

It is said the crowds desperate from hunger requested the troops to fire. Dispatches say that not a single piece of bread is to be found in Petrograd.

## SITUATION CRITICAL IN ARGENTINA; MARTIAL LAW MAY BE DECLARED

(By Associated Press)  
Buenos Aires, Jan. 15.—Martial law becomes effective throughout Argentina if the senate acts favorably on a bill to that effect which was passed by the chamber of deputies yesterday.

The bill provides that the military authorities shall be in control of the country for a period of thirty days.

Five provinces have asked for troops.

Government officials admit that reports from outside of the city are disquieting and say that troops are necessary to control the situation.

## DALLASITES EATING TEXAS JACK RABBITS

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 15.—With eggs selling around a dollar a dozen and chickens a couple of dollars apiece, the long-eared Texas jackrabbit has come into prominence as an article of diet.

Jackrabbits abound over the west Texas plains but heretofore they were considered undesirable for human consumption. Now, however, there has, probably through the food conservation efforts due to the war, come a rather brisk demand for these animals.

The Dallas district freight traffic committee has filed application for transit privileges on the rabbits in earload lots from Texas to interstate points.

A hearing on the application will be given sometime after January 18, it is said.

## INTERESTING SPY STORY NEVER SOLVED

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—An interesting story of enemy spy work is told by Frank H. Gaskill, assistant chief of the Protective league, which rendered service during the war.

The organization, Mr. Gaskill relates was responsible for the internment of a man caught spelling out dangerous messages with a triphammer he was operating in a big industrial plant on the Delaware river. The messages were first detected by a telegraph operator in Palmyra, N. J. He caught the hammer spelling out:

"Troop ships moving tomorrow morning."

The telegrapher notified the government authorities who caught the triphammer operator signalling:

"Raid on fishing fleet complete surprise."

This was several hours before the news dispatches brought word of the sinking of a fishing fleet by German submarines off New England. The triphammer expert was found to be a former telegraph operator. Mr. Gaskill said the mystery of where the operator got his news or to whom he was signalling was never solved.

## SCHOOL FOR ALIENS AT CORPUS CHRISTI

(By Associated Press)  
Corpus Christi, Tex., Jan. 15.—A school to teach citizenship to alien residents here will be opened under the supervision of W. D. Notley, superintendent of schools. Many prominent men have volunteered their services as teachers. Free text books will be furnished and the English language taught but special attention will be given to teaching patriotism and love of America.

## COL. C. H. MULLER COMES TO A. AND M.

Col. C. H. Muller, commandant at A. and M. College in 1916-17, who served in France with the 322nd infantry of the Wildcat division, and for the past two months has been stationed at Camp Bowie, has been designated by the war department as professor of military science and tactics at A. and M. College, and will arrive this afternoon to assume his duties there.

He is a native Texan, having been born and reared at Brenham, a graduate of West Point, and has seen a number of years service in the army. He is a very popular official and his designation here was requested by the college authorities.

## STATE OF KANSAS TO BUILD GOOD ROADS

Topeka, Jan. 15.—Now that the war is over and materials may be obtained for road work, Kansas has made the start for a hard-surface road program that will eventually cost \$60,000,000 and construct between 4000 and 5000 miles of highway to connect every county seat and market center in the state. The Kansas good roads association has outlined the program and has its plans all completed for carrying the fight into the legislature and later to the people of the state.

Under the present constitution Kansas has no way of aiding in good roads work as a state as the constitution prohibits the state being a party of an internal improvement. The first move of the good roads builders is to change the constitution. The association has a proposed amendment all ready and has arranged a lobby to bring the necessary pressure to secure the adoption of the resolution by the legislature and thereby secure its submission to the people at the next election. The association has arranged a campaign of education to bring the amendment to the attention of the voters at the proper time.

## BERLIN'S LONG WEEK OF BOLSHEVIKISM IS APPARENTLY OVER

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Berlin's long week of bolshevism is finally ended. Here and there scattered desperadoes, mostly youths still fire from houseposts, and during nights attempts are made by small bands of the followers of Dr. Liebknecht to revive the reign of terror.

Dr. Liebknecht's sister was arrested today, and several hundred rebels are locked up awaiting trial. The reinstatement and arming of the police gives the government a new force of trained men who know the criminal world, and whose absence during the first day's revolt gave the disorderly element a free hand.

Property losses during the week amount to tens of millions of marks. Rough estimates show 200 killed, and 1000 were wounded on each side during the fighting.

## GERMAN CABINET CONSIDERING THE NEW CONSTITUTION

(By Associated Press)  
Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—The German cabinet met yesterday for the purpose of discussing the new constitution and to consider proposals for meeting of the national assembly. German participation in the peace congress was also taken up.

The meeting will be continued today.

## CHILE WANTS GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

(By Associated Press)  
Buenos Aires, Jan. 15.—In event of the allies selling at auction the German ships which are interned in the neutral ports, the Chilean government will do its utmost to obtain possession of those which were interned in the territorial waters of that country, according to reports received from Santiago.

## VON HINDENBURG IS TO COMMAND TROOPS FIGHTING POLES

(By Associated Press)  
Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg soon will take command of the German troops opposing the Polish force in eastern Germany, according to advices received here from Bromberg, quoting the newspapers printed in the province of Posen.

## PINK BOLL WORM AGAIN THREATENING

(By Associated Press)  
Houston, Texas, Jan. 15.—Another pink boll worm infestation has been found in the cotton fields of Texas, according to information given out by W. D. Hunter, member of the federal horticultural board, in charge of pink boll worm work in Texas. The most recent discovery of the infestation is in western Texas, more than 400 miles from the area released from quarantine for the cultivation of cotton under government supervision little more than a month ago, which is accepted as evidence that western Texas infestation has no connection with that of south Texas, but that it originated from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande? Another feature in connection with the situation is that the section of the country in which the pink boll worms are found includes only a small acreage devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and, by reason of the isolated location, will be easily handled, Mr. Hunter states.

The point in the section of the state where the infestation was recently found, which is nearest to the former no cotton zone of south Texas, is Boquillas, Brewster county, in the Big Bend section of the Rio Grande valley. From Boquillas to Sandy Point, Brazoria county, the nearest point of the formerly quarantine area of the state, is more than 4000 miles, direct air line.



## BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

H. L. Edwards, Editor  
Arch B. O'Flaherty, Gen. Manager

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### THE MELTING POT.

One of the ministers of the city in his Sunday night's discourse called attention to a fact that is not usually known by the general public, and given considerable consideration by but few.

The question of foreigners in the United States is looming more portentously than ever before, and may assume still graver proportions.

The speakers statistics that after investigating the statistics of the country he found that the percentage of foreign born peoples in the United States was equal to one-third of its population. In most of the larger cities the percentage ran higher than this figure. In San Francisco the percentage is 31.4; in Chicago 35.7, in Detroit 33.6, in Cleveland, 34.9, in Paterson 36.1, in Lowell 40.9, in Boston 35.9, in Fall River 42.6 and in New York City 40.4. Four-fifths of our ship builders and seventeen-twentieths of our lumber makers are foreigners. Two-thirds of the men working on our railroads and in our mines and seven-tenths of those working in our steel plants are foreigners. So are 78 per cent of those who work in our woolen mills and 90 per cent of those in our cotton mills. Four-fifths of our leather makers and one-half of those who make our shoes, gloves, cuffs, collars, shirts and silk goods are foreigners.

These statistics show that the labor of the United States is overwhelmingly in the hands of foreign born peoples. The country is at the mercy of foreign people for doing the work of the nation.

When one stops to think of what this may mean to the country if such a condition is allowed to continue the future is not alluring with promise of peace and contentment.

This country has long prided itself on being the melting pot of the world, but is that claim justified. Are the foreigners being run through the melting pot as fast as they come to the shores of this country. Will the melting pot, as it now burns anneal into a harmonious hold upon the thousands of foreign born peoples that are in this country.

Those who have given this subject much thought believe that it will not unless the fires under the melting pot are kindled into a brighter glow; more effort made to intelligently absorb the alien into the body politic; and more time devoted to teaching American ideals and American aims.

No one can enter into the spirit of a country so long as they are ignorant of its languages, its customs, its aspirations, and its national purpose. If a foreigner comes to this country and retains the language and the customs of his former land he will always be a foreigner—an alien in name, in heart and in inclination.

It is stated that a large percentage of all the crimes that are committed in the United States are traceable to foreign born citizens, and that practically all the strikes are due to the presence of foreigners.

While it is true this country needs and wants all foreigners of the right sort from all lands, yet it is too true that for many years the United States has been made the dumping ground for all the European countries as the rif-raff, the professional wild eyed agitator, and refuge from justice has come to this country seeking what new troubles he could stir up.

Americans have been indifferent to this influx and had given the matter no thought until the United States was drawn into the world war, when it was learned that we were harboring a nest of vipers and ingrates.

In a great measure the large employers of labor are responsible for the number of foreigners in this country and the class that have come, and the continued ignorance of them after they do come. In order to secure cheap labor they have encouraged this immigration and have kept the immigrants in ignorance for selfish purposes after they arrive in this country.

Many are of the opinion that unless some steps are taken in the immediate future to regulate and control this class of foreigners that those who induced them to come to this country so as to be able to secure cheap labor will have cause to regret their acts.

There is no question but what a certain class of the foreign element in the country is a menace and may at any time become dangerous unless efforts are made to educate and assimilate this element into the nation in the right way. If foreigners will become Americans in the true sense of the word they should find a hearty welcome and have every privilege, but if not they should be treated as aliens and as such watched until they prove themselves trustworthy.

It is high time that those seeking permanent homes and opportunities in the republic should first be thor-

oughly taught and then compelled if necessary, to meet the obligations they incur in so doing. There is no room in the American democracy for any habitually discordant, disturbing, rebellious, treacherous element. There is room for those from all climes who seek to improve their condition in the United States and who are willing, and even eager, to pay the price of admission, and to compensate, in part, for the privileges that go with that admission, in service and undivided loyalty.

As for those who may visit the United States, or find it necessary to reside in this country temporarily, one may safely say that there will be an open door for them, as there has been in the past, so long as they are of a sort to be worthy of that hospitality and courtesy which have never yet been found lacking in the American character.

Those who come to this country for the purpose of fomenting trouble, stirring up strife, creating discord, and raising hell are not wanted, and the sooner steps are taken to keep the country clear of such men the better for the nation.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

There has been some complaint that the owners of vacant lots in Bryan are asking unreasonable prices. Surely this cannot be true. Such a short sighted policy on the part of vacant lot owners would be suicidal—not to the town but to themselves.

There is a strong movement in Texas for a new constitution and for a new method of taxation and one of the prime incentives for a new method of taxation is for the purpose of reaching those vacant property owners, who like selfish hogs will not improve their property nor sell to one who will. That a means will be found to reach such property owners in the very near future is as certain as the nation continues to exist. It is wrong from every standpoint to tax the man who improves his property for such improvements and permit the man who allows his property to remain unimproved to get off with a trifling or nominal tax.

There are hundreds of people who have realized this and who are demanding that such inequality, and such a handicap on improvements be remedied and that it will not be long before that demand will be so forceful that the law makers will be compelled to give heed.

Reforms travel fast these days. The world has grown very small as compared to what it was a few years ago. The demand for a tax exemption on improved property, and a surtax on unimproved property is a very live issue in some of the states at this time, especially those progressive Pacific coast states that have inaugurated so many reforms in the last twenty-five years.

About ten years ago Vancouver, British Columbia, made a radical change, practically exempting all improvements built on lots and making unimproved property bear all the burden and the improvement in that city since the change has been wonderful.

The question is a live one in California and will be one of the dominant political issues in the forthcoming election.

There may be possible some excuse for a man not improving vacant property when there is no demand for such improvements, but when lot owners refuse to improve their property when there is such a demand as exists in Bryan at this time for houses and at the same time ask unreasonable prices for same there is but one thing to do and that is to see that they pay for the privilege of retarding the town's growth and fattening off other men's efforts.

To do this is not socialism. It is common sense.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Give it when feverish, cross, bilious for bad breath or sour stomach.

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When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Give it when feverish, cross, bilious for bad breath or sour stomach.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

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## SECRET OF 'EAGLE' BOAT MADE PUBLIC; FORMIDABLE VESSEL

(By Associated Press)

Detroit, Jan. 9.—A long, narrow wedge, with a steel-encased nose of solid concrete tapered to a knife-like edge, forming a considerable part of its total length of 204 feet, and declared to be capable of crushing any submarine—such is the Eagle, built by Henry Ford and designed originally to help rid the seas of the menace of the German U-boats.

Contrary to popular belief the Eagle is not a motor boat, but an oil-burning, steam turbine driven craft, with a cruising radius of 5,000 miles. The Eagle is not a thing of beauty; beauty was not contemplated in its construction. It is a long, gaunt weapon of war, of all-steel construction with the exception of the concrete nose.

Another popular impression that has been shattered is an idea that the Eagle boat is equipped with torpedo tubes. The submarine chaser was not intended to combat the major instrument of German ruthlessness with its own weapons. It was designed to depend rather upon its maneuvering qualities, its powerful light guns, and a new American invention for directing its fire at unseen objects.

Its crew including operating and fighting complements numbers approximately 80 men.

To the observer, the first impression of the Eagle boat is one of wonder that a craft so narrow can possess buoyancy sufficient to keep it upright in heavy seas. Despite its length of more than an average city block, the craft has a beam of only 25 feet, and draws when fully equipped less than ten feet of water.

Its sea worthiness has been demonstrated in the official trials, according to reports to the navy department.

While it is admitted the Eagle does not make the speed of the average destroyer, it is claimed that it can outdistance most submarines and the razor-like edge of the bow, silently but eloquently tells what would have happened had it come in contact with the German undersea pirates.

Built with utility as its prime purpose, seemingly not an inch of speed is wasted in fitting of the vessel, and not an ounce of superfluous weight enters its construction. When dropped into the water ready for the installation of its engines, guns, etc., less than 200 tons of material have been riveted together to shape the Eagle boat.

The plates that form the shell of the submarine-chasers vary in thickness from 1-4 to 3-8 inch, and not a single forging or rolled beam enters their make-ups. Everything is pressed from sheet metal, cold, by means of machinery that cuts every piece to an exact pattern, punches, rivet holes, and bends the interior part to required shape.

Amidships rises the deck-house topped by the pilot-house, with radio quarters, and above all the conning tower with the crow's nest at the highest point. Except for the superstructure, the deck of the Eagle carries always the "stripped for action" appearance.

The first Eagle boat was launched July 11, 1918, and when the armistice ended hostilities, early in November, eight had been completed and twenty-one others were under construction in various stages of completion. Some of these have arrived at Atlantic coast ports.

Although the sudden cessation of hostilities deprived the Eagle boats of an opportunity to test their prowess against the German undersea terror, they are nevertheless to become a part of the American navy, the government having announced its intention to use them as gun-boats in coast patrol work, and possibly in insular waters.

The contract for the construction of the Eagle boats, which the government has announced will be carried out, calls for 100 of the vessels for the United States government, and twelve for the French army.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days  
Druggists refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching, burning, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c

Hands, Arms, Limbs ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and Nervous, Says Florida Lady.

Five Bottles of Cardui Made Her Well.

Kathleen, Fla.—Mrs. Dallas Price, of this place, says: "After the birth of my last child, I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I could hardly do anything at all. I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My condition was getting worse all the time."

I knew I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for that trouble, so he got me 5 bottles. After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved. Before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to my six children besides."

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done for them. It should help you, too. Try it. It is

Used 40 Years

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

There is no question but what a certain class of the foreign element in the country is a menace and may at any time become dangerous unless efforts are made to educate and assimilate this element into the nation in the right way. If foreigners will become Americans in the true sense of the word they should find a hearty welcome and have every privilege, but if not they should be treated as aliens and as such watched until they prove themselves trustworthy.

It is high time that those seeking permanent homes and opportunities in the republic should first be thor-

oughly taught and then compelled if necessary, to meet the obligations they incur in so doing. There is no room in the American democracy for any habitually discordant, disturbing, rebellious, treacherous element. There is room for those from all climes who seek to improve their condition in the United States and who are willing, and even eager, to pay the price of admission, and to compensate, in part, for the privileges that go with that admission, in service and undivided loyalty.

As for those who may visit the United States, or find it necessary to reside in this country temporarily, one may safely say that there will be an open door for them, as there has been in the past, so long as they are of a sort to be worthy of that hospitality and courtesy which have never yet been found lacking in the American character.

Those who come to this country for the purpose of fomenting trouble, stirring up strife, creating discord, and raising hell are not wanted, and the sooner steps are taken to keep the country clear of such men the better for the nation.

There has been some complaint that the owners of vacant lots in Bryan are asking unreasonable prices. Surely this cannot be true. Such a short sighted policy on the part of vacant lot owners would be suicidal—not to the town but to themselves.

## HERBERT HOOVER DEFENDS FARMERS OF PROFITEERING

(By Associated Press)

London, Jan. 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, American food administrator, on his visit to England assured the people of this country that the high cost of food was not due to any profiteering by farmers in the United States. The statement he issued to the British press shows that the guaranteed price of grain to the American farmer not only is smaller than the guarantee to the British farmer but the American's yield is fifty per cent less an acre. If the British shipping rate, Mr. Hoover said had increased only pro rata to the American farmer's increase, the cost of wheat in England would be about \$23 a quarter of 480 pounds, instead of the present \$26.75.

"I keenly realize," Mr. Hoover said, "how hard the present price levels bear on all consumers and more especially upon the allied peoples, whose economic wage plane is much below that in the United States. So far as the United States is concerned, it is not a matter of profiteering, but is one of deep complexity of economic forces and provision for world necessities." He cited a table indicating the comparative levels before and after the establishment of war controls by the United States government of prices of wheat, hogs, maize, oats, sugar, steel and copper, adding that "prices have been invariably the same to the allies as to our own consumers and our own government."

"The high price levels, however, created before we entered the war," the statement continued, "forced our labor and other food production costs to increase by leaps and bounds, and to prevent any return during the war to 1914 levels."

After discussing factors other than American conditions which have increased the cost of food to the allies, particularly overseas transport, he noted that feed prices paid to the English farmer were about seventy per cent higher than the prices realized by the American farmer for oats and barley.

"I am in hopes," he said, "that the freeing of the seas from war losses may render it possible quickly to reduce sea charges to at least the same ratio of increase as the American farmer receives."

Profiteering and speculation in pork have been removed in the States, Mr. Hoover told the British people, by government control of the packing houses. He added:

"In a broad view I am certain that our agricultural margins are so low that a ten per cent reduction in prices to our farmers would stifle our production to the extinction of our consequential export surpluses. This margin of ten per cent is the price that our own consumers and your consumers pay for stimulation of production. Our American consumers rightfully but cheerfully feel that we are taking from them this extra ten per cent in prices in order that we may take our part in carrying this world burden. As I view the world's food assets this moment, I am convinced that the extra marginal surplus from the United States is of priceless value to the immensity of human life at stake between now and next harvest."

Special to the Eagle.

Navasota, Jan. 10.—The city of Navasota has at last begun to realize that it must put forth some effort to secure the trade that is going to its less favored competitors.

The chamber of commerce, whose activities during the last years have been turned over to war work, met last night for the purpose of outlining some very important work that is proposed for its coming year's energies. The first and foremost of this endeavor is a new home rule charter for the city, and a committee was authorized to be appointed at once to take charge of a petition to be presented to the city council calling for an election of a charter commission whose duties it will be to prepare a proposed charter to be submitted to the voters of the city. The present intention is to prepare for a commissioned form of government, with a city manager in direct control of the city affairs.

Now that the city sewer has been completed, it is proposed to start paving on the streets as soon as financial arrangements can be perfected.

Another proposed improvement is a system of good roads leading from Navasota directly through Carlos, Piedmont, Keith, Mesa, Iola, Cross, North Zulch, Nормangee and to Jewett. At Jewett the road joins a good road system leading north, and at Navasota it would join the meridian highway and king's highway to the south. A committee was appointed to take charge of the details of this improvement.

Another proposed improvement is a concrete bonded warehouse with a minimum capacity of 10,000 bales of cotton. It is proposed to build this warehouse up to date in every detail. Both for warehouse, shipping and financing it was proposed to have a committee appointed to take charge of this development at an early meeting.

The annual membership meeting was called for Jan. 30.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

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## POPULAR ROOSEVELT ANECDOTE REVISED

(By Associated Press)

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The late Colonel Roosevelt's love for athletics is clearly set forth by Robert J. Mooney, formerly associate publisher of a Chicago newspaper.

"I was in Washington August 18, 1904, working on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune during the presidential campaign," said Mr. Mooney. A boyhood chum of mine who I knew President Roosevelt and if I could obtain an interview for him.

"I replied that I knew William Loeb, the president's secretary, and would do my best. I called Mr. Loeb on the telephone and he told me to bring my friend to the white house. On arriving there 100 people were waiting in line. I sent my card to Mr. Loeb who appeared shortly and beckoned us to come in."

"In his private office the president greeted us, saying to my friend who was amateur boxing and wrestling champion of the District of Columbia:

"You are the finest looking man in boxing togs I ever saw. Now tell me—how did you knock out Blank that night I saw you at the club?"

"Why, Mr. President, it was a punch like this," he replied, illustrating the punch in the air.

"Show it to me! Hit me on the chin as you hit him."

"My friend did it, but gently."

"No, no, that won't do; hit me hard; hit me the way you hit him."

"My friend did. He gave the president a sharp punch in the jaw."

"That's it, that's it. I've got it now," exclaimed the colonel delightedly. "Now let me try it on you."

"With this, the president hit my friend and sent him reeling."

"I've sure got it," the colonel said. "I'm going to try it tomorrow on Lodge and Garfield. Won't they squirm?" And the president laughed."

Mr. Mooney added that President Roosevelt was so enthusiastic over the lesson that he immediately promoted the boy.

Deep-seated coughs that resist ordinary remedies require both external and internal treatment. If you buy a dollar bottle of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP you get the two remedies you need for the price of one. There is a HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POROUS PLASTER for the chest, free with each bottle. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

From Monday's Daily Eagle

Last Saturday while Albert Lasky and family, who live in the Kurten neighborhood, were away from home, their house and all contents and two bales of cotton and the corn crib were destroyed by fire.

The origin of the fire is not known but it is supposed to have been incendiary.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can feel its Strength-enig, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.

CALOMEL DYNAMITES A SLUGGISH LIVER

Crashes Into Sour Bile, Making You Sick and You Lose a Day's Work.



# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Order of Probate.

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon the unknown heirs of John Forrest and P. Forrest, and their heirs and legal representatives of each of said unknown heirs by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in the city of Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the tenth (10th) day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the second day of January A. D. 1919, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7895, wherein George A. Adams is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of John Forrest and P. Forrest, and their heirs and legal representatives of each of said unknown heirs are defendants, and said petition alleging in substance as follows, to-wit:

That plaintiff is a resident of Brazos county, Texas; that said John Forrest and P. Forrest are both dead; that the names of their heirs and legal representatives and their residence is unknown to plaintiff;—that on September 1, 1917, plaintiff was lawfully in possession of the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:—All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in Brazos county, Texas, and more particularly described as follows:—Being H. Mitchell survey Abs. 181, and BEGINNING at N. corner of A. G. Gholson survey; THENCE S. 45 W. with Gholson survey 1475 vrs.; THENCE N. 45 W. 250 vrs. with J. T. Mawhinney's survey to N. corner of same; THENCE S. 45 W. 500 vrs. with Mawhinney's survey to a corner in T. Webb's N. E. boundary line; THENCE N. 45 W. 190 vrs. to S. corner of O. Wilcox survey; THENCE N. 45 E. 420 vrs. to place of beginning, containing 130 acres of land, more or less. And being the same tract of land that was conveyed to plaintiff by A. L. Banks and wife on the 18th day of January, 1907, by deed of record in Vol. "19," page 564, deed records of Brazos county, Texas, to which reference is made, holding the same in fee simple; that on said first day of September, 1917, defendants unlawfully entered, dispossessed and ejected plaintiff therefrom, and still withhold from plaintiff the possession therefrom to his damage in the sum of \$1000.00.

That in addition to plaintiff's fee simple title by record in and to the above described tract of land, he alleges and shows that he and those whose estate he owns have had peaceful and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying same and paying taxes thereon and claiming under deeds duly registered for five (5) years continuously next after the cause of action, if any, of said defendants accrued, and continuously for five (5) years before the filing of this suit, and that plaintiff and those under whom he claims, have had peaceful and adverse possession of said above described tract of land and premises, cultivating, using and enjoying the same for a period of more than ten (10) years, continuously next after the cause of action, if any, of said defendants accrued, and before the bringing of this suit, claiming the same under deeds duly recorded.

And plaintiff specially pleads the statutes of limitation of five (5) and of ten (10) years in support of his title to said above described tract or parcel of land.

That the said defendants are asserting some sort of claim or title in and to said premises, the nature of which is unknown to plaintiff, but plaintiff denies that they, or either of them, are entitled to any such title or claim, and alleges that such claim is a cloud upon plaintiff's title.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays that citation issue in the terms of the law to said above mentioned defendants, and that they be served by publication, and that upon a hearing hereof of an attorney be appointed by the court to represent said defendants, and that plaintiff recover a judgment for the title and restitution of the above described land and premises, and for the quieting of his title thereto, and for damages as aforesaid, and for such other and further relief, both general and special, to which he may be entitled in law and in equity.

This action is brought as well to try title as for damages.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS, J. W. BARRON, clerk of the district court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the third day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos County.  
w9-16-23-30

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon the unknown heirs of each of the following persons: John Carson, William Kaehl, William Roehl, Harvey Mitchell, John Roehl, John Raht, John Roht, William B. P. Gaines, Thomas Kershaw, Mary Jane Kershaw, J. J. Burroughs, and I. I. Burroughs, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7909, wherein Little L. Allen is plaintiff, and Sam Allen is defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 10th of 1916 and lived together as man and wife until on or about the 10th of 1917, when plaintiff was compelled to leave defendant on account of her cruel and harsh treatment and may make conduct towards her. That they file a petition for divorce, but the defendant shortly after marriage commenced a

course of harsh, cruel and unkind treatment toward plaintiff, often cursing and abusing her, and on or about the first day of July 1917 he struck and beat plaintiff with his fists. That such conduct was without cause and inexcusable and of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable and on that account plaintiff permanently abandoned said defendant and has not since lived with him as his wife or condoned such cruel treatment. That on July 5, 1917, plaintiff purchased 54 feet off of the north end of lots 6 and 7 in block 45 in the city of Bryan, Brazos county Texas, which is fully described in plaintiff's original in this cause, and has paid \$450.00 of her separate money and estate on the purchase price of said property and expects to pay the balance due on same at its maturity out of her separate money and estate and it was agreed at the time of such purchase between her and defendant that said property belonged to her separate estate. That she was induced to believe that it was necessary that the deed to said property should be made to her and said defendant jointly. That she is the owner of the equitable title to said property in its entirety and entitled to judgment for the legal title to same.

Plaintiff prays citation by publication, for judgment dissolving her marriage relations with said defendant, that the legal and equitable title to said property be adjudged to her and for costs.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court Brazos county.  
w 9-16-23-30

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Brazos for four weeks, previous to the return day hereof, you summon Beatrice Hunt, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Hon. district court, at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the county of Brazos at the court house thereof, in the city of Bryan, second Monday in February, 1919, the same being the tenth day of February, 1919. File number being 7911, then and there to answer the petition of Manuel Hunt, plaintiff, filed in said court, on the eighth day of January, 1919, against the said Beatrice Hunt, defendant, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit:

That plaintiff is a resident of Brazos county, Texas, and that defendant's residence is unknown to plaintiff; that on or about the 10th day of January, 1917, in Robertson county, Texas, plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married, defendant at that time being a single woman of the name of Beatrice Overton; that they lived together as husband and wife until about the latter part of March, 1918, when by reason of the cruel treatment and improper conduct of defendant towards plaintiff, they were forced to separate from each other, since which said time they have not lived together as husband and wife.

That during the time they lived together, plaintiff was kind and affectionate and always provided for defendant's support and maintenance, but defendant, unmindful of her marital vows, left plaintiff with another man and went to Houston, Texas, and this plaintiff is informed that she left Houston with this man and went to New York City, and from New York City to Brooklyn, New York, and is now living in adultery with him.

That defendant's action and conduct towards him generally is of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable; plaintiff prays that defendant be cited to appear and answer his petition, and for judgment dissolving the marriage relations, for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief, special and general, in law and in equity, that he may be justly entitled to, etc.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the seventh day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court, Brazos county, Texas.

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Sam L. Allen by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7909, wherein Little L. Allen is plaintiff, and Sam Allen is defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 10th of 1916 and lived together as man and wife until on or about the 10th of 1917, when plaintiff was compelled to leave defendant on account of her cruel and harsh treatment and may make conduct towards her. That they file a petition for divorce, but the defendant shortly after marriage commenced a

course of harsh, cruel and unkind treatment toward plaintiff, often cursing and abusing her, and on or about the first day of July 1917 he struck and beat plaintiff with his fists. That such conduct was without cause and inexcusable and of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable and on that account plaintiff permanently abandoned said defendant and has not since lived with him as his wife or condoned such cruel treatment. That on July 5, 1917, plaintiff purchased 54 feet off of the north end of lots 6 and 7 in block 45 in the city of Bryan, Brazos county Texas, which is fully described in plaintiff's original in this cause, and has paid \$450.00 of her separate money and estate on the purchase price of said property and expects to pay the balance due on same at its maturity out of her separate money and estate and it was agreed at the time of such purchase between her and defendant that said property belonged to her separate estate. That she was induced to believe that it was necessary that the deed to said property should be made to her and said defendant jointly. That she is the owner of the equitable title to said property in its entirety and entitled to judgment for the legal title to same.

Plaintiff prays citation by publication, for judgment dissolving her marriage relations with said defendant, that the legal and equitable title to said property be adjudged to her and for costs.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the third day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos County.  
w9-16-23-30

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon the unknown heirs of each of the following persons: John Carson, William Kaehl, William Roehl, Harvey Mitchell, John Roehl, John Raht, John Roht, William B. P. Gaines, Thomas Kershaw, Mary Jane Kershaw, J. J. Burroughs, and I. I. Burroughs, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7909, wherein Little L. Allen is plaintiff, and Sam Allen is defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 10th of 1916 and lived together as man and wife until on or about the 10th of 1917, when plaintiff was compelled to leave defendant on account of her cruel and harsh treatment and may make conduct towards her. That they file a petition for divorce, but the defendant shortly after marriage commenced a

course of harsh, cruel and unkind treatment toward plaintiff, often cursing and abusing her, and on or about the first day of July 1917 he struck and beat plaintiff with his fists. That such conduct was without cause and inexcusable and of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable and on that account plaintiff permanently abandoned said defendant and has not since lived with him as his wife or condoned such cruel treatment. That on July 5, 1917, plaintiff purchased 54 feet off of the north end of lots 6 and 7 in block 45 in the city of Bryan, Brazos county Texas, which is fully described in plaintiff's original in this cause, and has paid \$450.00 of her separate money and estate on the purchase price of said property and expects to pay the balance due on same at its maturity out of her separate money and estate and it was agreed at the time of such purchase between her and defendant that said property belonged to her separate estate. That she was induced to believe that it was necessary that the deed to said property should be made to her and said defendant jointly. That she is the owner of the equitable title to said property in its entirety and entitled to judgment for the legal title to same.

Plaintiff prays citation by publication, for judgment dissolving her marriage relations with said defendant, that the legal and equitable title to said property be adjudged to her and for costs.

wherein William Gorzycki is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of each of above named persons, their heirs and legal representatives of each of said unknown heirs, are defendants, and said petition alleging in substance as follows:—

That the plaintiff is a resident of Brazos county, Texas, and that each of the defendants above named are dead, and that the names of their heirs and legal representatives are unknown to plaintiff; that therefore, to-wit: On the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1918, the plaintiff was lawfully seized and possessed of the herein-after described tract of land, lying and being situated in Brazos county, Texas, holding the same in fee simple; that on said 23rd day of August, 1918, the said defendants unlawfully entered upon, dispossessed and ejected therefrom, and still withholds from the plaintiff the possession thereof to his damage in the sum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars.

That the land and premises so entered upon and withheld by defendants from plaintiff is described as follows: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in Brazos county, Texas, and being a part of the Joseph E. Scott league and described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:—

BEGINNING at a stake set in the northeast boundary line of said league which serves as the east corner of a 126 acre tract sold to Stewart and Yates, from which stake a post oak 19 ins. in diam. brs. N. 57 W. 19 feet;

—THENCE S. 45 E. with the original league line 1750 vrs. and corner, a stake and mound in the prairie;—THENCE S. 45 W. 962 vrs. and corner, a stake and mound in the prairie;—THENCE N. 45 W. 1424 vrs. with the Wooten and James Carson tracts to the north corner of James Carson tract;—THENCE N. 45 E. 9 vrs. to the east corner of A. F. Carson's survey of 206.5 acres;—THENCE N. 37 1-2 W. to the south corner of said Stewart and Yates survey;—THENCE N. 45 E. 919 vrs. to the place of beginning, containing 292 acres of land, more or less, saving and excepting 100 acres of land out of this tract formerly sold by Alex McKee to J. Palmer, the land here described being 192 acre, more or less, and being the same land sold to John Gorzycki by John Roehl and wife, Maria Roehl, by deed dated December 2, 1886, and recorded in Vol. "3", pages, 83-84 and 85, deed records of Brazos county, Texas, to which reference is here made.

That in addition to plaintiff's fee simple title by record in and to the above described tract or parcel of land, the plaintiff alleges and shows that he and those whose estates he owns, have had peaceful and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying the same and paying taxes thereon and claiming under deeds duly registered for five (5) years continuously next after the cause of action, if any, of said defendants accrued, and continuously for five (5) years before the filing of this suit; and that plaintiff and those under whom he claims have had peaceful and adverse possession of the said above described tract of land and premises, cultivating using and enjoying the same for a period of more than ten (10) years continuously next after the cause of action, if any, of said defendants accrued, and before the bringing of this suit, claiming the same under deeds duly recorded.

And plaintiff specially pleads the statute of limitation of five (5) and ten (10) years in support of his title to said above described tract or parcel of land.

That said defendants are asserting some sort of claim or title to said premises, the nature of which is unknown to plaintiff, but plaintiff denies that either or any of them are entitled to any such title or claim, and alleges that such claim is a cloud upon plaintiff's title.

Plaintiff prays that citation issue in the terms of the law to said above mentioned defendants, and that upon a hearing hereof an attorney be appointed by the court to represent said defendants, and that plaintiff recover a judgment for the title and restitution of the above described land and premises, and for the quieting of his title thereto, and for damages as aforesaid, and for such other and further relief, both general and special, to which he may be entitled in law and in equity.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the seventh day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court, Brazos county, Texas.

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Sam L. Allen by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7909, wherein Little L. Allen is plaintiff, and Sam Allen is defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 10th of 1916 and lived together as man and wife until on or about the 10th of 1917, when plaintiff was compelled to leave defendant on account of her cruel and harsh treatment and may make conduct towards her. That they file a petition for divorce, but the defendant shortly after marriage commenced a

course of harsh, cruel and unkind treatment toward plaintiff, often cursing and abusing her, and on or about the first day of July 1917 he struck and beat plaintiff with his fists. That such conduct was without cause and inexcusable and of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable and on that account plaintiff permanently abandoned said defendant and has not since lived with him as his wife or condoned such cruel treatment. That on July 5, 1917, plaintiff purchased 54 feet off of the north end of lots 6 and 7 in block 45 in the city of Bryan, Brazos county Texas, which is fully described in plaintiff's original in this cause, and has paid \$450.00 of her separate money and estate on the purchase price of said property and expects to pay the balance due on same at its maturity out of her separate money and estate and it was agreed at the time of such purchase between her and defendant that said property belonged to her separate estate. That she was induced to believe that it was necessary that the deed to said property should be made to her and said defendant jointly. That she is the owner of the equitable title to said property in its entirety and entitled to judgment for the legal title to same.

Plaintiff prays citation by publication, for judgment dissolving her marriage relations with said defendant, that the legal and equitable title to said property be adjudged to her and for costs.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the seventh day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court, Brazos county, Texas.

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Sam L. Allen by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7909, wherein Little L. Allen is plaintiff, and Sam Allen is defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 10th of 1916 and lived together as man and wife until on or about the 10th of 1917, when plaintiff was compelled to leave defendant on account of her cruel and harsh treatment and may make conduct towards her. That they file a petition for divorce, but the defendant shortly after marriage commenced a

course of harsh, cruel and unkind treatment toward plaintiff, often cursing and abusing her, and on or about the first day of July 1917 he struck and beat plaintiff with his fists. That such conduct was without cause and inexcusable and of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable and on that account plaintiff permanently abandoned said defendant and has not since lived with him as his wife or condoned such cruel treatment. That on July 5, 1917, plaintiff purchased 54 feet off of the north end of lots 6 and 7 in block 45 in the city of Bryan, Brazos county Texas, which is fully described in plaintiff's original in this cause, and has paid \$450.00 of her separate money and estate on the purchase price of said property and expects to pay the balance due on same at its maturity out of her separate money and estate and it was agreed at the time of such purchase between her and defendant that said property belonged to her separate estate. That she was induced to believe that it was necessary that the deed to said property should be made to her and said defendant jointly. That she is the owner of the equitable title to said property in its entirety and entitled to judgment for the legal title to same.

Plaintiff prays citation by publication, for judgment dissolving her marriage relations with said defendant, that the legal and equitable title to said property be adjudged to her and for costs.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the seventh day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court, Brazos county, Texas.

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Sam L. Allen by making publication of this citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the court house thereof, in Bryan, Texas, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1919, the same being the 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7909, wherein Little L. Allen is plaintiff, and Sam Allen is defendant, and said petition alleging that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 10th of 1916 and lived together as man and wife until on or about the 10th of 1917, when plaintiff was compelled to leave defendant on account of her cruel and harsh treatment and may make conduct towards her. That they file a petition for divorce, but the defendant shortly after marriage commenced a

course of harsh, cruel and unkind treatment toward plaintiff, often cursing and abusing her, and on or about the first day of July 1917 he struck and beat plaintiff with his fists. That such conduct was without cause and inexcusable and of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife insupportable and on that account plaintiff permanently abandoned said defendant and has not since lived with him as his wife or condoned such cruel treatment. That on July 5, 1917, plaintiff purchased 54 feet off of the north end of lots 6 and 7 in block 45 in the city of Bryan, Brazos county Texas, which is fully described in plaintiff's original in this cause, and has paid \$450.00 of her separate money and estate on the purchase price of said property and expects to pay the balance due on same at its maturity out of her separate money and estate and it was agreed at the time of such purchase between her and defendant that said property belonged to her separate estate. That she was induced to believe that it was necessary that the deed to said property should be made to her and said defendant jointly. That she is the owner of the equitable title to said property in its entirety and entitled to judgment for the legal title to same.

Plaintiff prays citation by publication, for judgment dissolving her marriage relations with said defendant, that the legal and equitable title to said property be adjudged to her and for costs.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos county.

wherein William Gorzycki is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of each of above named persons, their heirs and legal representatives of each of said unknown heirs, are defendants, and said petition alleging in substance as follows:—

That the plaintiff is a resident of Brazos county, Texas, and that each of the defendants above named are dead, and that the names of their heirs and legal representatives are unknown to plaintiff; that therefore, to-wit: On the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1918, the plaintiff was lawfully seized and possessed of the herein-after described tract of land, lying and being situated in Brazos county, Texas, holding the same in fee simple; that on said 23rd day of August, 1918, the said defendants unlawfully entered upon, dispossessed and ejected therefrom, and still withholds from the plaintiff the possession thereof to his damage in the sum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars.

That the land and premises so entered upon and withheld by defendants from plaintiff is described as follows: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in Brazos county, Texas, and being a part of the Joseph E. Scott league and described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:—

BEGINNING at a stake set in the northeast boundary line of said league which serves as the east corner of a 126 acre tract sold to Stewart and Yates, from which stake a post oak 19 ins. in diam. brs. N. 57 W. 19 feet;

—THENCE S. 45 E. with the original league line 1750 vrs. and corner, a stake and mound in the prairie;—THENCE S. 45 W. 962 vrs. and corner, a stake and mound in the prairie;—THENCE N. 45 W. 1424 vrs. with the Wooten and James Carson tracts to the north corner of James Carson tract;—THENCE N. 45 E. 9 vrs. to the east corner of A. F. Carson's survey of 206.5 acres;—THENCE N. 37 1-2 W. to the south corner of said Stewart and Yates survey;—THENCE N. 45 E. 919 vrs. to the place of beginning, containing 292 acres of land, more or less, saving and excepting 100 acres of land out of this tract formerly sold by Alex McKee to J. Palmer, the land here described being 192 acre, more or less, and being the same land sold to John Gorzycki by John Roehl and wife, Maria Roehl, by deed dated December 2, 1886, and recorded in Vol. "3", pages, 83-84 and 85, deed records of Brazos county, Texas, to which reference is here made.

That in addition to plaintiff's fee simple title by record in and to the above described tract or parcel of land, the plaintiff alleges and shows that he and those whose estates he owns, have had peaceful and adverse possession thereof, cultivating, using and enjoying the same and paying taxes thereon and claiming under deeds duly registered for five (5) years continuously next after the cause of action, if any, of said defendants accrued, and continuously for five (5) years before the filing of this suit; and that plaintiff and those under whom he claims have had peaceful and adverse possession of the said above described tract of land and premises, cultivating using and enjoying the same for a period of more than ten (10) years continuously next after the cause of action, if any, of said defendants accrued, and before the bringing of this suit, claiming the same under deeds duly recorded.

And plaintiff specially pleads the statute of limitation of five (5) and ten (10) years in support of his title to said above described tract or parcel of land.

That said defendants are asserting some sort of claim or title to said premises, the nature of which is unknown to plaintiff, but plaintiff denies that either or any of them are entitled to any such title or claim, and alleges that such claim is a cloud upon plaintiff's title.

Plaintiff prays that citation issue in the terms of the law to said above mentioned defendants, and that upon a hearing hereof an attorney be appointed by the court to represent said defendants, and that plaintiff recover a judgment for the title and restitution of the above described land and premises, and for the quieting of his title thereto, and for damages as aforesaid, and for such other and further relief, both general and special, to which he may be entitled in law and in equity.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS: J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District Court of Brazos county.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of said court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this the seventh day of January, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk,  
District court, Brazos county, Texas.

# CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS:

To the sheriff or any constable of Brazos county—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Brazos for four weeks, previous to the return day hereof, you summon Beatrice Hunt, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Hon. district court, at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the county of Brazos at the court house thereof, in the city of Bryan, second Monday in February, 1919, the same being the tenth day of February, 1919. File number being 7911, then and there to answer the petition of Manuel Hunt, plaintiff, filed in said court, on the eighth day of January, 1919, against the said Beatrice Hunt, defendant, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit:



## BANKS OF BRYAN ARE CREDIT TO CITY

Bryan is exceptionally fortunate in having progressive, banking institutions, that are sound financially and conservative in all transactions yet liberal enough to meet the needs of the progressive element of the community.

The three banks have a combined capital of \$350,000, and carry an average deposit of two and a quarter million dollars. The loans and discounts of these banks average around one million and a half.

The bank buildings that are completed and under course of being completed would be a credit to any town twice the size of Bryan.

The three banks have each a strong directorate composed of some of the best business men of the community and enjoy reputation throughout banking circles of being unusually strong banks for communities of this size. The loans and discounts as compared with the individual deposits speak in unmistakable terms of the financial strength of the banks and the community.

Each of the banks have just held their annual stockholders meetings and elected their directors and officers for the ensuing year.

The First State Bank and Trust company held its annual stockholder's election yesterday.

The officers submitted their annual reports and after other routine business had been attended to, the following directors were elected: R. H. Seale, H. P. Dansby, Samuel Levy, W. J. Coulter, Jno. W. Coulter, E. J. Jenkins, C. M. Cole, W. S. Mial and Ed. Hall.

The directors met and elected the following officers: Ed. Hall, president; R. H. Seale, vice president; W. S. Higgs, active vice-president; J. N. Dulaney, cashier; G. J. Nedbalek, assistant cashier; and P. W. Edge, bookkeeper.

The stockholders of the First National bank held their annual meeting in Bryan yesterday. The following directors were elected: J. W. Howell, L. L. McInnis, Guy M. Bryan, Jr., H. O. Boatwright and R. W. Howell.

The directors elected the following officers: H. O. Boatwright, president; Guy M. Bryan, Jr., vice president; L. L. McInnis, vice president and cashier; C. E. Jones, assistant cashier; Travis Bryan, assistant cashier; R. S. Webb, Jr., N. F. Lockard, and J. H. Todd, bookkeepers; S. L. Boatwright, collections and exchange.

After the meeting Major McInnis called attention to the fact that for the last quarter of a century practically the same board of directors had been elected year after year.

The stockholders of the City National bank held their annual meeting in the director's room of the bank on Tuesday afternoon and elected directors for the ensuing year as follows: E. H. Astin, John K. Parker, M. L. Parker, E. W. Crenshaw, W. H. Cole, R. Q. Astin and J. W. English.

At the conclusion of the stockholders' meeting, the directors were assembled for the annual election of officers, resulting as follows: E. H. Astin, president; Jno. K. Parker, vice president; E. W. Crenshaw, active vice-president; W. H. Cole, cashier and Fred L. Cavitt, assistant cashier. W. M. Erskine, J. H. Beard and Miss Esther Cavitt were elected bookkeepers; Lieut. Clarence A. Seale was elected for the collection and exchange department and Mrs. M. M. Erskine, stenographer.

When a man proves that a thing is good for himself; when he tries an experiment in farming and that experiment gives him a yield of about three to one over the old method that man is convinced that it pays to follow the new method.

Such a man is Dr. R. B. Little of the Tunis neighborhood, who last year tried fertilizing certain rows of corn along side of the same corn that was not fertilized.

Except for the fertilization the corn was raised under the same conditions; cultivated alike; the same seed used, and rows were alike in every particular. It was after the corn began to make ears that the difference was most marked. The corn from the rows that were not fertilized measure, on an average from four to five inches, and the grain has not filled out. The corn from the fertilized rows measures from 8 to 9 inches and is a much plumper, fuller grain. The fertilized corn weighs on an average about three-quarters of a pound, the unfertilized corn weighs less than one-quarter of a pound on an average.

Dr. Little used one hundred pounds to the acre of the Star brand high grade fertilizer and planted two rows of corn to one row of peanuts, but says he believes from his experience that it will be better to plant every other row in peanuts.

It is needless to say that Dr. Little will continue to use Star brand fertilizer on his corn field.

**TABOR.**

Tabor, Jan. 13.—The death angel visited the home of Frank Blume this afternoon and took away his beloved companion, Mrs. Blume first had influenza and this developed into pneumonia. She leaves a husband and a small boy. The bereaved ones have our heartfelt sympathy.

Miss Myrtle McCullough spent Sat-

urday and Sunday with the Misses Benbow.

Wesley Goodman of Beaumont has been visiting relatives here.

Roy and Charlie Ball, who have been living in this community for sometime, have moved to the Brazos bottom. Our good wishes go with them to their new home.

Miss Minnie Wilson and Edgar Maniand were married yesterday afternoon in Bryan. They will reside in this community. We extend to them our congratulations.

Tullie Ganaway was in this community last week on business.

The young folks enjoyed a social at John Walker's Friday night.

**HARVEY.**

Harvey, Jan. 13.—Miss Anna Mae Yardley spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Yardley. Miss Essie Jones, teacher of the primary department, entertained with a birthday party Friday afternoon in honor of her little sister Totsy Dell. They all assembled in the auditorium where "Star Spangled Banner," "Raggy Man" and several other selections were played on the victrola.

Racing for peanuts was one of the exciting games played in which Felton Buchanan and Inez Kincannon were the lucky ones to find the most and received prizes. Many other games were played, then time came to cut the cake. Totsy Dell called her second grade classmates to help blow out the nine candles. The cake being cut, Maurice Dyess was the lucky one to get the heart, Canary Dehart the ring, Jessie Myrtle Henderson the thimble and Feldon Andrews the wish bone.

Those present besides her schoolmates were: Feldon Andrews, Thelton Carroll and Irene Higgs of Bryan. Our senior basketball boys were victorious in a game played Friday afternoon with the Bryan high school. The score was eight to five.

## ENGLISH OFFICER COMMANDED AND GERMANS OBEYED

(By Associated Press.) London, Jan. 14.—One British naval officer showed a German naval captain how to handle his undisciplined sailors during the surrender of the German warships to the allied fleet off the Firth of Forth.

It is related that when the British officer boarded a German battleship to make the official examination he found numbers of German sailors looting about in the captain's lobby and some of them making themselves very much at home in the captain's cabin. Many were wearing armlets inscribed "Soldaten und Arbeiter," indicating their allegiance to the Soldiers and Workers' councils which brought about the revolution.

"You will need no explanation, sir, for my presence here," said the German captain approaching the Englishman. "You see how things are."

"You will please converse with me in your own language," replied the British officer, returning the salute. "You will also order these men out of these quarters before we do anything else."

"What would be the good to command them?" asked the German.

"Very well," snapped the Britisher as he swung around. "Look here, you men," he thundered in German. "If I have any more of this insubordination, I'll put all of you in irons. Attention!"

Every man sprang to his feet. Cigars and cigarettes disappeared and the talking ceased. "Fall in there," ordered the Britisher. "And you—take these men away. And clear the lobby too. See that they behave themselves, or I'll know the reason why. That'll do. Carry on."

The petty officer stiffened, saluted and rapped out a word of command. In a moment the cabin was cleared. "Now," said the English commander, "I'll give you your orders."

## FRANCE STATES THE PEACE TERMS SHE ASKS OF GERMANY

Paris, Jan. 14.—It may be announced that France has definitely decided on the demands she will make, from Germany at the peace conference. Really France's claims may be summed up quite briefly. But because the summing up is brief, it does not follow that it is not comprehensive. It may be arranged under four heads. First, an indemnity; second, surrender of the Sarre Valley; third, a neutral zone between Alsace-Lorraine and the western bank of the Rhine; fourth, surrender of Syria.

These demands would give France four great advantages. Large financial relief, a rich mineral district, a more secure frontier, and an important possession in Asia Minor, including the valuable port of Beirut. It cannot, therefore, be said that the French claim is not comprehensive. Its equality is another thing altogether.

The levying of an indemnity, qua indemnity, is not opposed by other powers of the entente, but it is distinctly contrary to the ideals of President Wilson, and is one of the points on which M. Clemenceau will have to convince President Wilson, or which will have to be agreed to without President Wilson's consent. The allied argument is extremely simple; whether it is economically sound or not is of course a matter of opinion. Germany, they maintain, will start her new regime with a smaller financial burden than they have themselves. More than this, Germany has willfully destroyed their manufacturing plants, their railways, and their shipping, with the result, that if she is not heavily mulcted financially, she will escape from the war, after all her enormities, in a sounder financial condition than they themselves.

Such a contention must necessarily partly rest on the amount, as well as the method of levying such indemnity, and until these are disclosed, there is little further to be said. At the same time, it has to be pointed out that Germany cannot possibly pay in gold, and that if her prisoners are to be retained to rebuild the devastated districts and her supply of raw material to be curtailed, it will be sufficiently difficult for her to pay in any sense.

The question of the Sarre Valley is at least a simple one. The Sarre Valley is German-inhabited territory, whose value to the French is contained entirely in its mineral deposits. The loss of these deposits would be an act of at least poetic justice on Germany for her insensate destruction of the manufacturing belt of Northern France, but it happens to be complicated by the factor of the German population.

A well known political expert for the peace conference, when asked whether the handing over of the German population would not constitute in itself a new Alsace-Lorraine question, and so an excuse for a new war of revenge. The expert smiled a little grimly and held up his hands. "It is a very little reply," he said, "that I can only reply," he said, "that it is a very little one. As for the population, it might easily be removed, it is so small. If France is willing to accept the territory, which, though small, is extremely valuable, as an indemnity, it would seem a perfectly fair thing to include it in Alsace-Lorraine."

Closely akin to this is the question of the German territory between the western bank of the Rhine and the new or reconstituted frontier of France. This territory France does not demand, but she does demand security against German invasion from this quarter. This may easily be met by refusing Germany permission to maintain military force, or to erect fortifications west of the Rhine. This would necessarily constitute interference with the sovereign rights of the German people. Nations who will risk it, and tear up scraps of paper, must take the consequences of their enormities.

There remains the question of Syria, and this opens a very much larger question. It is true that Syria has always represented the French portion of the sick man's legacy. At the same time, a whole train of similar claims is raised by the French demand. There is the Italian demand for Anatolia, the Greek demand for the northern littoral of Asia Minor, and the British demand, though this is fundamentally different, for Mesopotamia. If, therefore, the French demand for Syria should be agreed to, the whole question of annexation, and all that it means will be raised with it.

## THE REPUBLIC OF LUXEMBURG LASTED ONLY SIX HOURS

London, Jan. 14.—The republic of Luxembourg, which was proclaimed on Thursday by the committee on public health lasted only six hours, according to a report to the Express from Brussels, which adds that the French military authorities restored order in the Grand Duchy.

The faction in Luxembourg which proclaimed the establishment of a republic there has decided to send an official delegation to Paris, according to Journal Des De Bats.

The newspaper added that the movement favorable to annexation of Luxembourg to France is growing stronger and the delegation to be sent here will be entrusted with proposals along that line to the French government.

London, Jan. 11.—The bishop of Durham has found an historical precedent for the surrender of the German fleet in the pages of Livy. That ancient chronicler tells how, as an article of the peace agreement which ended the second Punic war, Carthage had to surrender to Rome the whole of her battle fleet.

Rome, the article points out, was the great military power and Carthage was the great naval power of antiquity, just as Germany and England in modern times. Rome beat Carthage—the soldier beat the sailor. In the conflict Rome revealed an extraordinary adaptability for naval warfare, and Carthage gave internal weakness.

"The German writers," the Manchester Guardian comments "anticipated a similar course for a war between Germany and England. They were confident that the German military mind applied to naval warfare would prove its superiority to the English, and that England, put to the test, would be proved rotten—a great illusion."

Explaining why the parallel of antiquity was deceptive, the Guardian proceeds: "It should not too hastily be assumed that the British navy displayed an intellectual superiority from long tradition which no young navy could hope to overcome. We are on safe ground if we say that the German navy, unlike the navy of ancient Rome, showed itself singularly wooden and unadaptable. Sir David Beatty has pronounced its strategy and its tactics contemptible."

"If the comparison of Germany with Rome was false, still false was the comparison of England with Carthage. Carthage was a narrow oligarchy resting upon a peculiarly harsh slave system, and defended by a mercenary army recruited from all the Mediterranean peoples. Carthage's lack of freedom was her weakness, and England's freedom her strength. But gentlemen of the school of Treitelchke could not be expected to see that, for they despised political freedom."

Miss Wesa Weddington has received a letter from Captain Arthur Zimmerman, a former Bryan boy, who moved with his father, a few years ago to Brady, Texas.

After helping his father on the farm for a time he became interested in engineering and entered the employ of the Santa Fe railroad with which company he rapidly gained promotion, at the time of the declaration of war being adjutor for a Texas division of that railroad. Captain Zimmerman writes from

## EDGE BOY THINKS IT IS DIFFERENT

F. V. Ryehlik, an Edge boy, has written his friend, H. C. Beard, of Edge, a chatty letter in which he tells of the difference of getting up at 3 o'clock in Bryan and getting up at 3 o'clock in France to go over the top.

Young Ryehlik writes: "I am fine now—feel splendid. You know what I mean. Since those dog-goned cannon, machine guns, gas bombs, shrapnel, and grenades and the everlasting pestiferous airplanes stopped making noise we can sleep."

"Those damned boche must have had my number, and they came very near getting it several times, I tell you."

"I want to explain to you, if I can the difference in getting up back there in Edge at 3 o'clock in the morning to go to a circus in Bryan and getting up over here."

"I remembered when I was about 14 years old I got up one morning and went into Bryan to see the circus which was in town that day. We got up at Edge at 3 o'clock so as to be in time and when we got to Bryan I remember I heard a great noise. It sounded so sweet to me and at the time, it was a hand playing, and every one was happy and laughing and shouting good naturedly to each other and a man was shouting, 'Right this way, right this way to see the monster elephant. I was about 14 years old at that time and the day has remained with me as a vivid, happy recollection."

"But I did not feel so happy when I had to get up one morning here in France at 3 o'clock and was ordered to 'fall in' for a trip over the top."

"We were roused out at 3 o'clock one cold damp, foggy morning and skirted round the edge of some heavy timber, and at day break we were waiting for it to get light enough for us to see. Just as day began to break we were given orders to 'fix bayonets' and then in a minute we were ordered to go over the top and obeyed that order with a vim and a whoop and we never stopped, either, until we had the boche on the run and had them hollering 'Kamerad! Kamerad!' and then we captured a world of pistols, rifles, machine guns and ammunition."

"While we were advancing the boche opened up with every gun they had, and they shot gas, and liquid fire at us, but that never stopped the boys. We kept on going through their barrage, and their machine gun fire until we reached our objectives, and there we held until we were relieved by fresh troops. When these troops came up they went after the boche and soon had them on the run again and drove them clear out of hearing just like dogs would run deer."

"I went over the top twice, and along towards the last all we had as protection was 'dinky' little trenches and most of the time nothing, but open line fronts."

"I tell you, a fellow don't now how sweet life is to him until he goes over the top and gets into a real battle. You know what General Sherman is supposed to have said about war. His sayings may have been all right to describe the wars of his days but this war was worse than h—"

"You should have seen the boys on the front reading Bibles and promising to be better boys if they got through this war."

"I went through without getting a scratch, but all cannot say that. One day while I was lying down in a shell hole a piece of shrapnel hit the heel of my shoe but it did not hurt me."

"I guess we will soon be coming home now."

## MRS. FRANK BRACZYK ANSWERS LAST CALL

From Tuesday's Daily Eagle Mrs. Frank Braczyk, following a short illness passed away this morning at the family home in Bryan. Before her marriage Mrs. Braczyk was Miss Veronica Kosh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kosh, and was born and reared in Brazos county. She was married to Frank Braczyk, April 7, 1913.

When the last summons came for her she was 25 years, one month and twenty-two days old. She is survived by her husband, three small children, one boy and two girls, and two brothers, one of whom is now in France with the United States army, and three sisters, Miss Frank Hanus, Mrs. Martin Kapezynski, Miss Rosie Kosh, and her mother, Mrs. Frank Kosh.

Mrs. Braczyk was well known in the county and deservedly popular with those who did know her. A loving daughter, a faithful wife, a considerate mother and a loyal friend she endeared herself to those who knew her.

The funeral will be conducted from St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, Father J. B. Gleissner, officiating.

## WHEN FRENCH SAID IT COULD NOT BE DONE YANKS DID IT

Miss Wesa Weddington has received a letter from Captain Arthur Zimmerman, a former Bryan boy, who moved with his father, a few years ago to Brady, Texas. After helping his father on the farm for a time he became interested in engineering and entered the employ of the Santa Fe railroad with which company he rapidly gained promotion, at the time of the declaration of war being adjutor for a Texas division of that railroad. Captain Zimmerman writes from

Lorentzweiler, in Luxemburg, and says:

"As the censorship rules have been raised to quite an extent I will tell you of some of our experiences."

"We landed at Brest, France, May 30, and remained there for three days, and then moved to St. Nazaire, another port, and stayed there four or five days and then moved to a small village called Hondelaincourt, south of Bar-le-Duc."

"While at Hondelaincourt I was sent to the front lines for a week's instruction under actual war conditions. While up there one night I had to go into the front line trench system, and his 'imperial lowness' saw fit to try to annihilate myself and party with a deluge of shell fire. I began to think he would succeed before he stopped."

"I was under fire several times before I went back to my company, and had several narrow escapes."

"After I rejoined my outfit we moved to Bantigny, a small village near Meaux, and east of Paris and from there we left July 13 to take part in the Chateau-Thierry drive."

"I had command of 42 motor trucks and hauled 25,000 big shells to the batteries. Some of my men never left their steering wheels for 72 hours, driving all the time. I tried to get one man to stop and get a few hours rest and he replied: 'Captain I'd rather not, for every shell I take up means just so many dead boches.'"

"I never saw such fine spirit as the boys in that drive exhibited. Our infantry just wouldn't stop going; they went so fast it was impossible to keep the artillery up with them. For instance, at the town of Sergy, the French said it was impossible to take the town and hold it. Major General Bullard said: 'I can take it' and he took 1,000 men and went over the top without any artillery preparation. General Bullard was the first over and with only a gas mask for protection. In 30 minutes the town was his and he held it, but he lost half of his brave men in doing so."

Whenever the French told the Americans they couldn't take certain points, they proceeded to do it, and they 'did it up brown.'"

"After the Chateau-Thierry affair we moved to Epau-Bezu, near the Belleau wood, the Bois de Belleau and started the work of salvaging the thousands of rounds of German ammunition that the Germans had left behind in their hurried flight. We also buried lots of dead Germans; the woods were just full of 'em."

"The marines took this wood and when one would see a mound with a simple wooden inscription marked: 'Unknown American Marine' there would be several other graves marked 'Unknown German Soldiers,' and frequently there would be six of these mounds to the other one, which is a story within itself."

"We next moved to Mont St. Pere, east of Chateau Thierry, and on the Marne, we stayed there a couple of weeks and then moved to Verdun and started hauling shells for the Meuse Argonne drive, the last big blow and the one that finished the war. We saw a lot of hard service there. We were at Cuisy when we first learned the armistice had been signed. When we first heard the news we refused to believe it, thinking it too good to be true. We had heard so many peace rumors that we were skeptical, but when the fighting ceased and we knew it to be true, everyone just went wild with joy; everyone was just intoxicated with enthusiasm, guns were fired and all kinds of rockets sent up—rockets calling for barrages, gas attacks, distress signals and every thing else that could be thought of."

"We next moved to the village of Dun-sur-Meuse and were lucky enough to be among the troops picked to go forward as the army of occupation. "We left Dun-sur-Meuse on November 23, and arrived at Aubange, Belgium, that night and received the welcome of our lives. The Belgians told us they had been looking for us for four years. They wouldn't let us pay for a thing; every private had a feather bed that night. One man told me that he slept in his blankets on the floor for he said: 'When I looked at the nice clean bed, with white sheets, and remembered that I had not had a bath in weeks and that I also had 'cooties' I just couldn't do it.'"

"These were the first beds we had even seen for months much less sleep in. We had been sleeping in dugouts, barns and on the bare ground."

"Next day we moved to this town, and on our way passed under an arch made of flags and flowers bearing the inscription: 'For our deliverers.'"

"We are still on our way to the Rhine. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving day and we truly have much to be thankful for. One year ago today I was commissioned."

## TO CUT SHORT A COLD TAKE A CALOTAB

The New Calomet Tablet That Is Entirely Purified of Nauseating and Dangerous Qualities. Of all the medicines in the world the doctors prize calomet most highly to break up a cold overnight or to cut short an attack of gripe, sore throat or a deep seated cough and possibly to prevent pneumonia. Now that all of its unpleasant and dangerous qualities have been removed, the new kind of calomet called "Calotabs" is the doctors' ideal treatment for colds, etc.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, your work or pleasures. Next morning your cold has vanished and your whole system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs is sold only in original sealed packages; price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs by refunding the price if you are not delighted.

J. H. Todd left Vancouver yesterday for Camp Bowie, Texas, where he will be mustered out of the army. It is expected Mr. Todd will report for duty at the First National bank, Bryan, about March 1.

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## EXPENSE OF DRAFT IN TEXAS \$877,514

182,153 Men From This State Joined Colors During War -- Total of 988,068 Register.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—The total expenditures of the United States government covering the administration of the draft in Texas up to November 30, 1918, was \$877,514, according to the annual report of Adjutant General James A. Harley. Texas has approximately 5 per cent of the population of the United States, and under the draft calls furnished a total of 111,190 men who qualified for service. Through enlistments and voluntary inductions, Texas furnished a total of 45,965 who were in the draft age. No part of the personnel of the national guard organized during the spring and summer of 1918 is included in the above figures, and to this total must be added those registrants who enlisted in the navy and marine corps, and such other registrants as have been inducted in the army since March, 1918. An additional 25,000 men who volunteered in the several branches would be a conservative estimate, in the opinion of Adjutant General Harley, which gives Texas a grand total of 182,153 men who joined the colors. This does not include the newly created national guard, the present strength of which is 534 officers and 14,723 enlisted men.

Under the process of the selective draft law there was a total registration in Texas of 988,068 men—practically one million within the age limits for military service. The organizations consisted of stated headquarters, four district boards of seven members each, 280 local boards of three members each, government appeal agents, 282 local boards for instruction consisting of three members each, 200 legal advisory boards, each having three members; fifteen medical advisory boards of twelve members each.

## HARKING BACK TO DAYS OF LONG AGO

(By Associated Press.) With American Forces on Dwina, January 14.—The shortage of kerosene and candles in northern Russia has brought into use once more a primitive lighting arrangement known as the "svetila," an arrangement to burn birch twigs.

The "svetilas" have been reshredded from some ancient storing place in the log houses of the villages and are now lighting many of them. The arrangement consists of a wooden trough, about two feet long, with an iron pan to catch the ashes from the burning birch twigs, which are placed in a fork like arrangement so that they slant downward and burn easily.

Each twig or "lutchinka" burns five minutes, with about as much light as a candle and much more smoke. The members of the family take turns feeding it.

The "svetila" is but one sample of the resort to old time customs occasioned by the general shortage of almost every imported commodity in the villages along the Dwina river. The peasant women are again generally employing the "preelka," a primitive wooden loom on which they card and weave flax for their garments. The result is cloth, both of coarse and fine varieties, and not at all bad looking.

## ENGLISH QUEEN ACTS IN MOVING PICTURES

London, Jan. 14.—London is eagerly waiting to see a picture play called "Women Who Win," for Queen Mary is making her debut therein as a movie actress. The film is being pre-

## HERE'S WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT TANLAC

"I just feel like going from house to house and telling the people about Tanlac."—A. J. Livingston, Ashland City, Tenn.

"This is really the first medicine I have ever taken that does what they say it will do."—J. F. Holley, Lexington, Ky.

"I would not take one thousand dollars for what this wonderful medicine, Tanlac, has done for me."—Mrs. Mattie Lutes, Lexington, Ky.

"We have sold 1,180 bottles of anlac and have never had a dissatisfied customer."—Smiser Drug Co., Columbia, Tenn.

"For two years before taking Tanlac I had rheumatism so bad I couldn't raise my left hand to my head. I now feel like a new man."—J. B. Woodward, Lexington, Ky.

"I feel so good after taking Tanlac that I told my hands the other day I believed I could beat any of them shucking corn. I meant it and believe I could have beat 'em all."—J. A. White, R. F. D., Lexington, Ky.

"In my thirty years of active practice as a physician I have never seen anything to equal Tanlac as a medicine to produce results."—Dr. J. J. Wards, Fayetteville, Ga.

"This medicine is worth Twelve Million in Four Years

red under the auspices of the British Women's service, of which Lady Frances Balfour is president. It will be shown simultaneously in England and the United States.

The queen's part in the play is to tell to the heroine, who is supposed to be engaged in airplane work. She has made herself familiar with the scenario and knew her role well.

The scene was set at an aircraft exhibition in agricultural hall. The operators began to turn the cranks of their cameras, and the queen moved slowly toward the spot where the heroine was seated. She talked to her for several moments, and then, still according to the scenario, "shook her warmly by the hand." But, to the dismay of the producers, the queen then walked out of the picture before the scene was finished. One of the ladies in waiting explained the situation, and with a smile the queen completed the scene.

## AIRPLANES ARE TO CHANGE FACE OF THE EARTH SAYS INVENTOR

(By Associated Press.) London, Jan. 15.—"The wonders of today in the air will be as naught compared with the wonders of tomorrow," was the way J. A. Whitehead, the inventor, summed up his view of the future of aviation in an address here.

"The face of the world," he declared, "will be changed. Our towns and cities will be as different from the towns and cities of today as the streets and houses of London are different from the streets and buildings destroyed by the great fire. Our methods of life will be changed. Our ideas of speed will alter. We shall be the people of the air age."

He said that England's future as a nation depended on the question of the commercial use of aircraft, and that this country's task would be to control the aerodromes of the world. "They must be planned and laid out," he continued, "by our own workmen. We should develop, by means of aircraft, distant and undeveloped parts of the world's resources as a matter not alone for the city man and the suburban speculator, but for the government. An exploration department to find out how our surplus labor and wealth can best be expended for the good of the nation is not only an idea—it is a duty."

## DULL DAYS IN COURT.

Caldwell, Tex., Jan. 15.—County court opened yesterday morning with only one case on the civil docket, a suit of landlord against tenant. The trial lasted yesterday and today, while the two lawyers are giving vent to their eloquence before the jury. This is the only case tried at this term of the court. The jail is still empty, and the doors are hanging open, while a cold, drizzly rain is falling. The lawyers and officers are not as busy as they were in the days of yore—and whisky.

E. R. Maniand and Miss Minnie Wilson of the Tabor community were united in marriage in the parlors of the First Baptist church of this city Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pastor, Dr. Held, officiated. The young couple have many friends who wish for them much joy and happiness.

## EIGHT SHIPS BUILDING.

Orange, Tex., Jan. 15.—Keels have been laid for four more steamships at the National shipyards since the holidays. These ships are of the world's largest type of wooden steamers, of the Daughters design. With the four newly laid keels eight government ships are in course of construction at this yard, where more than 1200 men are employed.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of 